THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)	"	"	$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1853. No. 80.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The Raleigh & Gaston Road is now completed to Weldon, and in fire order, and the following permanent Schedule for the Passenger Trains has been put into operation:

Leave Raleigh at ..... 8 a. m.
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 1 p. m.

in time to connect with the Day Trains for Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington. Returning—

Leave Weldon, (after the arrival of the Express Train from Wilmington,) at .. 3½ p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh at ..... 8½ p. m.

Passengers will thus be enabled to take breakfast in Raleigh and supper in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth or Wilmington—or breakfast at those points and supper in Raleigh.

Persons wishing to come from any point on or east of the Wilmington Road, and from the Albemarle country, will find this the most comfortable and expeditious route.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company, }
June 18, 1853. } 68—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

RALEIGH AND NORFOLK HOUSE—*No. 75 and 76, Main St., Norfolk, Va.* By MRS. DR. SHAW. The undersigned informs his friends in Norfolk and his numerous friends and acquaintances in North Carolina, that the above House will be opened, under the superintendance of Mrs. Shaw, on the 27th of July, for the reception of Boarders and transient persons. The buildings are newly prepared, finished and furnished, and capable of accommodating comfortably thirty-five or forty persons. We shall keep as good a table and as neat and comfortable rooms as this City and market can afford. Our friends from North Carolina who visit this City, as strangers for purposes of trade, health or recreation, will, besides every comfort, have also every facility of information afforded them, which will secure their profit in business relations or purchases. Please notice the following from James Gresham, Esq., of the Crawford House, Portsmouth, Va., well known as one of the best Hotel keepers throughout North Carolina and Virginia:

"Having had Dr. Shaw and his lady in my house, some time, as Boarders, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, believing that no one will ever visit them without being well satisfied and highly pleased."—JAMES GRESHAM.

The House is easy to find, being only 100 feet N. E. of the National, and a few doors above Walter's City Hotel, with a large sign in front. WM. A. SHAW, M. D.
August 2, 1853. 75—4t.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.—Miss MARINDA BRANSON, *Principal*; Miss MARGARET G. NIXON, *Assistant*.—The healthy localities, ample grounds and moral neighborhood of this School give it claims to the consideration of those who must educate their children at a distance. It is six miles west of Normal College, with whose sessions those of Glen Anna are made to correspond, so that parents having both sons and daughters can send them to good Schools in the same neighborhood. Glen Anna has been for some years under the patronage of the Trustees of *Greensborough Female College*, who adopted it as preparatory to that Institution. The President of the College, the Rev. Dr. Deems, visits the School sufficiently often to see that the studies and discipline are so conducted that the pupils shall be thoroughly prepared for the higher course in College. Parents, therefore, may be sure of the safety of their daughters at Glen Anna. Its real location puts the pupils beyond circumstances of temptation to extravagance.

The next Fall session will commence on the 15th of September and extend to the third Thursday in February, at which time the Spring Session will commence.

TERMS: For Board and Tuition per Session, $40; the only extra charges being $10 a session for those who take music, and $5 for French. Letters may be addressed to the Principal at Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.
July 28th, 1853. 73—6t.

SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY.—ACCORDING TO previous notice, a meeting was held at Auburn, Wake county, N. C., on the 29th ult., to elect officers of SPRINGFIELD MALE and FEMALE ACADEMY. John B. Johns, Esq., being called to the chair, and W. J. Busbee being appointed Secretary.

The following officers were elected:

GEORGE FAIRBOULT, President.
W. J. BUSBEE, Corresponding Secretary.

On motion, J. J. Ferrell was elected Treasurer, and, on further motion, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees: John B. Johns, Wm. L. Fort, T. H. Sturdevant, Hardy Pool, and David Lewis.

Mr. Lewis was requested to wait on the President, and inform him of his appointment.

On motion of Mr. Fort, the meeting adjourned until the 9th of August, *when the building of the Academy will be let to the lowest bidder, by the Trustees.*

W. J. BUSBEE, Secretary.
August 8th, 1853. 76—1t.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Boulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Mr. Scott will devote particular attention to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.

Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—3m.

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes. R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 15—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President*.
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President*.
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney*.
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES SLOAN,	Dr. S. G. COFFIN, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. MEBANE,	WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Wilmington.
C. P. MENDENHALL,	Dr. C. WATKINS, Carolina F. College.
WM. S. RANKIN,	JOHN I. SHAVER, Salisbury.
Rev. C. F. DEEMS,	JOHN H. COOK, Fayetteville.
JAMES M. GARRETT,	J. J. BIGGS, Raleigh.
JED. H. LINDSAY,	ROBERT E. TROY, Lumberton.
W. J. McCONNELL, Greensborough.	Dr. ROB'T H. SCALES, Lenox Castle.
E. F. LILLY, Wadesborough.	PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
W. P. MOORE, Newbern.	
H. H. BURWELL, Henderson.	
J. L. BRIDGERS. Tarborough.	
W. H. CUMMING, *General Agent.*	

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh,*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh.	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, } *Executive Committee.*
JOHN PRIMROSE,

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.

President—RALPH GORRELL,
Vice-President—LYNDON SWAIM,
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. WEIR,
Attorney—JOHN A. GILMER,
Examining Physician—EDWIN WATSON, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. MEBANE, M. D.; J. L. COLE, M. D.; D. P. WEIR, M. D.
General Agent—WILLIAM H. CUMMING.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

☞ THE STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
PERRIN BUSBEE, *Attorney.*
Dr. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 23th, 1850. 51—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. B. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. B. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 33—tf.

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:

Black Poult DeSoi,
" Gros DeRhine,
" " DeNap,
" " DeZuic,
} Silks,
Rich Brocade do.,
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid-Colored Barèges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin-Colored Barèges,
Crape Marengos,
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaines,
Barege do.,
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do.,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambric do.,
Cross-Bared and Striped do.,
Swiss and Book do.,
Nainsook and Mull do.,
Bishop Lawns do.,
Cambric Dimity do.,
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.

Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."

June 2, 1852. 59—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

HENRY D. TURNER, BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No. 1 Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.;

Term Reports, ...	Law and Equity, in	1	vol.
Conference, ...	" "	1	"
Haywood's ditto, ...	" "	2	"
Battle's Haywood, ...	" "	1	"
Taylor's Law Repository, ..	" "	1	"
Murphy's Reports, ...	" "	3	"
Hawk's Reports, ...	" "	4	"
Devereux's Law, ...		4	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Dev. & Battle's Law, ...		3	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Iredell's Law, ...		18	"
" Equity, ...		7	"
" Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845, ...		4	"

N. C. Form Book; Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1853. 66—

AFTER THE TRADE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!

R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite E. L. Harding's.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, June 13, 1853. 60—

FRESH ARRIVALS.—WE ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING from the Importer

60 boxes Lemons, prime order,
50 " Oranges, "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh,
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Peacans,
2000 " Palmnuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "

Those in want of any of the above, had better send on their orders early, as all descriptions of fruit are advancing.

SAM'L H. MARKES & SON.
Petersburg, June 23, 1853.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm and style of MUIR & BRYAN, for the purpose of conducting a *Wholesale Hardware Business*, in the City of Petersburg. They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of articles in their line of business. Merchants and others who deal in this market are earnestly solicited to give them a call.

JOHN A. MUIR.
CHARLES S. BRYAN.
Petersburg, July 1st, 1853. 66—1m.

STRAY NOTICE—TAKEN UP AND ENTERED on the Stray Books, by W. M. Cannady, at Lemay's on Reads, 18 miles South of Oxford, a STRAY OX, marked as follows: color brindle, crop and over-keel in the right ear, crop and slit in the left, with a white spot in the forehead, large horns; also white spots under his neck and belly.

R. J. MITCHELL, *Ranger.*
Oxford, July 23, 1853. 934—3tw.

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.

ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853. —

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL BY L. WADDELL, A. M.—The second session of the subscriber's School, in Raleigh, will commence on the 5th of July next. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a complete Classical and Mathematical Education.

Some half dozen boarders may be accommodated, if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

TERMS:

Fees of Latin, Greek and Mathematics $25 00
French, extra 10 00

One-half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

REFERENCES:

JAMES M. TOWLES, Esq., Raleigh.
WILSON WHITAKER, Esq., Wake County.
FACULTY OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Lexington, Va.
TRUSTEES OF STAUNTON ACADEMY, Staunton, Va.
Rev. DRURY LACY, D. D., Raleigh.
Rev. W. H. MCGUFFEY, D. D., University of Virginia.
Rev. R. H. PHILLIPS, Virginia Female Institute, Staunton.
Rev. MOSES D. HOGE, Richmond, Va.
Hon. S. S. BAXTER, Richmond, Va.
Rev. B. M. SMITH, Staunton, Va.
Judge J. W. BROCKENBROUGH, U. S. Court, Lexington.
Judge L. P. THOMPSON, Staunton.
Hon. A. H. H. STUART, late Secretary of the Interior, Staunton.
Dr. F. T. STRIBLIN, Western Lun. Asylum, Staunton.
Rev. B. H. RICE, D. D., Prince Edward County, Va.
Rev. J. SMITH, Springfield, N. C.

L. WADDELL.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 24—1y.

NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essenses, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,
F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.*—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } *Proprietors.*
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., }
W. D. TOWNES, Petersburg, Va., }
M. V. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va, }
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from New York Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.
Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 28—1y.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST.—SET NO. 1, FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.—The following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Dozen Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Corkscrew and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line,

H. D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments*, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Harrington Street. (In Dr. Cooke's brick-building, where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any Job in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 9th 1853. 360—

WILSON & GRICE, WHOLESALE DEALERS in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS and NAVAL STORES, Portsmouth, Va., have in Store and offer for sale the following Groceries:

P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P. R. and Cuba Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Baltimore and Western Shoulders and Sides Bacon.
L. B. Salt—Marshall's factory, filled.
Teas—consisting of a very large stock of Gun-powder, Young Hyson, Oolong, Powchong, &c., of every grade and various chops.
Rio, Java, and

THE DUTCHESS OF KINGSTON.

Elizabeth Chudleigh, Duchess of Kingston, was born in 1720, and was of a very old Devonshire family. Her father, who was a colonel in the army, died while she was young, and left the mother and herself totally unprovided for, so that their sole subsistence was a small pension allowed them by Government. Mrs. Chudleigh was exceedingly fond of society, and though her means were limited, she still kept up her connection with those persons of distinction with whom, on account of her husband's rank, she had formerly been intimate. Her daughter, who was welcomed everywhere because of her beauty and the sprightliness of her wit, happened to meet with Mr. Pulteney, who was one of the heads of the Opposition, and much about the person of the Prince of Wales; through his exertions she was made one of the maids of honor to the Princess. Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Lord Bath, rendered her a still greater service; he assisted her in cultivating her mind, and directed all her studies; when he was away he corresponded with her with the same view also; but in spite of all his care, her extreme volatility and caprice prevented her from deriving much benefit from his advice; she was often in the habit of saying, "that she should actually hate herself were she ever to remain two hours in the same mood;" she declared that all the books in the world did not teach her anything; that the conversations of men did not teach her much better; in the same spirit she would observe laughingly, "that in looking at an Englishman and a Frenchman, one would say, 'that one was seeking for enjoyment and the other felt it.'"

Miss Chudleigh's position, as well as her personal attractions, drew around her a great number of adorers; the Duke of Hamilton became the favored one and it was settled between the two lovers that their marriage should take place on the young Duke's return from a voyage which he was on the point of making; meantime the misery of absence was to be alleviated by constant correspondence.

But all these plans fell to the ground in consequence of the manœuvres of Mrs. Hanmer, Miss Chudleigh's aunt, who was anxious to encourage the addresses of Captain Hervey, the son of Lord Bristol. She intercepted all their letters, and after making her niece believe that the Duke of Hamilton was unfaithful to her, succeeded also in inducing her to marry his rival, the 4th of August, 1744. After the first day of their marriage, Mrs. Hervey took a great dislike to her husband, and resolved never to live with him; but by some strange inconsistency, at the very moment she was persuading her husband to agree to an amicable separation, she changed her opinion, and the result of the interview was very different from what might have been anticipated. She became a mother, but her child died shortly after its birth. The Duke of Hamilton, who had partly discovered Mrs. Hanmer's double dealing on his return to England, again offered his hand to her of whose marriage he was ignorant, and was perfectly in despair at the unaccountable refusal which she gave him. This refusal did not less astonish the public, and Miss Chudleigh's mother was extremely indignant at her conduct, for she did not know her daughter's secret engagement.

In order to escape the reproaches with which she was loaded, and the importunity of the Duke of Ancaster and other noblemen who eagerly sought her favor, she set out for the Continent with a military man, who became the companion of her journey in the most singular way. She caused the following advertisement to be inserted in all the papers:—

"A young lady, mistress of her own person, and in possession of a tolerable fortune, who believes herself by no means disagreeable, and flatters herself that she is not so to other people, has resolved to go abroad; she would be glad if some young man, of a respectable family and pleasing manners, would consent to be her travelling companion. She has no ties, and she hopes that he who meets her wishes will be as free as herself, so that there should be nothing to interfere with a more intimate connection after their first intimacy. An answer will be expected in the newspapers before the expiration of a fortnight. It is required that the secret should be kept till all the arrangements are made; any indiscretion will not be committed with impunity."

Two days after the following reply was seen in the papers:—

"A middle-aged man, tolerably good looking, and of sound constitution, offers his services to the lady by whom the advertisement was inserted the other day. He has travelled and is perfectly independent. If the lady in question thinks that he is likely to suit her, he is ready to start whenever she wishes, if she will only inform him of her intentions,"&c.

An interview took place, and they set out together, but they soon grew bored at each other, and separated at Berlin. Miss Chudleigh was here warmly welcomed by the great Frederick, who was quite charmed with her frank manners, with her impetuosity, and with her vivacious and witty repartees. He absolved her from all etiquette, upon her merely requesting one day "to be allowed to study at her ease the character of a Prince who set an example to Europe, and who might openly boast of having an admirer in every individual of the British nation." Frederick paid her marked attention, and treated her with the greatest distinction. Not only did he take pleasure in her conversation, but he afterwards kept up a regular correspondence with her.

A short time after she visited Dresden, and there she gained the Electress's friendship. The princess was very pious and sensible, and loaded her with presents and kindness, which proved the interest which she took in her welfare. On her return to England, she hastened to pay all due homage to her illustrious protectress; the Princess was enchanted with her lively pictures and dazzling descriptions of all she had seen. She was the delight of the brilliant circles in which she moved, but her union with Captain Hervey was continual a source of misery with her.

With the view of destroying all traces of it, she visited Lainston, where the marriage was celebrated, and while the chaplain was conversing with her travelling companions, she tore out the much hated proofs of her union from the parish registers, which she had wished to see. But when, a short time afterwards, Captain Hervey became Lord Bristol, on the death of his father, she bitterly repented what she had done, especially when she learnt that her husband was attacked by a dangerous malady, and that she might very soon become a rich dowager. So now she attempted to replace the proofs of her marriage, which she had herself destroyed in the Lainston registers. She succeeded in accomplishing her purpose, by bribing the clergyman, with whom they were deposited, but the effects of this contemptible artifice turned upon herself, and she was caught in her own trap; for after she had restored the proofs of her first marriage, Lord Bristol recovered his health, and the Duke of Kingston, one of the richest noblemen in the land, a peer of the realm, solicited the honor of being her husband. Then, indeed, Miss Chudleigh experienced the bitterest regret. In vain did she attempt to get a divorce: though Lord Bristol had not a spark of attachment for her, he opposed her desire for a long time, and said to those persons who spoke to him on the subject, that he would go to the devil before he allowed his wife's vanity to be gratified in becoming a duchess. But when, at length, he fell passionately in love with another lady, whom he was anxious to make his wife, he placed no farther obstacle in the way of a divorce, which was soon after pronounced by their mutual consent.

Mrs. Hervey, now at the height of her wishes, was publicly united, the 8th of March, 1769, to Evelyn Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston, with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The King and Queen loaded her with presents; but this new marriage was not more fortunate than the former. The Duke had very delicate health, which gave his manners too much gentleness to please the restless spirit of the dissipated Duchess; so that Lord Kingston was not long before he regretted the loss of his liberty. It is even said that he helped to shorten his days. He died in 1773, leaving the whole of his fortune to his wife, on condition that she did not marry again. This condition exceedingly displeased the Duchess, who vainly tried to get it erased from the will. Left to herself, the Duchess of Kingston plunged more than ever into dissipation, and went to such lengths, that the people of London were even quite scandalized at her conduct. Having met with several mortifications, she determined on going to Italy. She went in a yacht, which she had constructed at an enormous expense, and entered Rome almost in triumph. The Pope Ganganelli received our heroine as a princess, and the Cardinals followed the example of the Sovereign Pontiff. Here she fitted up a palace in the most extravagant style, and lived with the greatest prodigality.

During her sojourn in Italy, she met with an adventurer, who was as handsome as he was witty and amusing. He passed with her as the Prince d'Albanie, and succeeded in making her desperate in love with him. She was on the point of bestowing her hand and fortune on this adventurer, whose origin was never thoroughly known, when he was suddenly arrested as a swindler, and he soon after committed suicide in prison.

A more real danger, however, soon effaced this unfortunate circumstance from her mind, for she learnt that the Duke of Kingston's heirs were endeavoring to bring an action against her for bigamy. They insisted that the late Duke's will as well as the proofs of her marriage should be cancelled. At this news she was extremely alarmed, and was anxious to set out immediately for London. But her banker, who was bribed by her adversaries, hid himself, in order not to be obliged to give her the money for her journey. She did not hesitate a moment how she should act, but proceeded to his door with a pistol in her hand, and remained there till he had supplied her with the necessary means for travelling to England. Inquiries had already been set on foot, the validity of her first marriage was recognized, and it was asserted that the Ecclesiastical Court, which granted the divorce, could have had no power to do so.

The Duchess always despised public opinion, but now it might be of the utmost importance to her. It was with considerable annoyance, therefore, that she learnt that the celebrated comedian Foote, well known for his satirical writing, was on the point of bringing out a piece at the Haymarket called "A trip to Calais," of which she was the heroine, under the name of Lady Crocodile. She succeeded in suppressing the piece. A great many bitter pamphlets were published also, and never did any trial make a greater sensation. Westminster Hall was crowded to excess; the royal family, the foreign ministers, members of the House of Commons were all present on the occasion. According to Mr. d'Archenholz's account, who was a spectator, the Duchess was dressed in black, and had a lady's maid on each side of her, as well as her physician and apothecary, a secretary and six advocates. She also adopted a singular method to avoid showing emotion. After the interrogation which she had to undergo, she caused herself to be bled as soon as the examination was over. The firm and noble expression of her countenance, which she maintained throughout the trial, won all hearts. At the close of the trial she briefly, but in the most dignified manner, addressed the court, but was found guilty by a majority of two hundred Peers.

The punishment then awarded to bigamy, was the application of a hot iron to the right hand, but the Duchess' counsel prevented this sentence being executed on her, pleading her privileges to the Peerage, and she escaped with a reprimand from the Lord High Steward. The most extraordinary feature of this trial was that while her adversaries succeeded in proving the Duchess of Kingston's second marriage invalid, the Duke's will was confirmed as being totally independent of this marriage, and she thus retained the whole of the immense fortune which he left her.

When the affair was settled, her ladyship's opponents (she was again Lady Bristol) began to form a plan of attack for confining her to the kingdom, and so despoil of her possessions; but she contrived to elude their vigilance, and embarked for Calais. There she remained some time, and afterwards set out on her travels again. In the first instance she went to Rome to settle some matters of interest, and afterwards returned to Calais, where she took a magnificent hotel, and furnished it at the greatest expense, and with the greatest elegance. But this place did not altogether suit her, so she fitted out a vessel in a new style, and with the utmost magnificence, where every luxury of life was to be found; in it she went to St. Petersburg, and was received by Catherine the second with the most marked distinction. From St. Petersburg she proceeded to Poland, and here the Prince of Radzjuval gave the most brilliant *fetes* in her honour, and one which was especially remarkable, a boar-hunt by torch-light. It appears that the Prince was so captivated with her, that he sued for her hand as a favor; he was, however, refused. On her return to France, her fortune, wit, and sparkling conversation, as well as her charming way of telling anecdotes, and even her follies, caused her to be generally well received, and assured her a brilliant existance. She held her little court of artists and men of letters, for a long while in this country. It was just after she had purchased the magnificent chateau of Saint Assie, a few miles from Fountainebleau, that she was seized with an illness which, in a few days occasioned her death. She died on the 20th of August, 1788, being rather more than sixty-eight years of age. She summoned two English lawyers to France to draw up her will; the Duchess' possession, including her diamonds and furniture, as well as her estate, amounted to 200,000*l.* sterling; she had, moreover, other property in Russia.

THE JUDGE WHO ALWAYS ANTICIPATED.

The following anecdote has been often in print, but its inimitable point makes it worthy of an occasional reprint:

As a judge, (and indeed Barrington has hinted at it,) Lord Avonmore had one great fault; he was apt to take up a first impression of a cause, and it was very difficult afterwards to obliterate it. The advocate, therefore, had not only to struggle against the real obstacle presented to him by the case itself, but also with the imaginary ones created by the hasty anticipation of the judge. Curran was one day most seriously annoyed by this habit of Lord Avonmore, and he took the following whimsical method of correcting it: (The reader must remember that the object of the narrator was, by a tedious and malicious procrastination, to irritate his hearer into the vice he was so anxious to eradicate.) They were to dine together at the house of a common friend, and a large party were assembled, many of whom witnessed the occurrences of the morning. Curran, contrary to all his usual habits, was late for dinner, and at length arrived in the most admirably affected agitation.

"Why, Mr. Curran, you have kept us a full hour waiting dinner for you," grumbled out Lord Avonmore.

"Oh, my dear lord, I regret it much; you must know it is not my custom; but I've just been witnessing a most melancholy occurrence."

"My God! you seem terribly moved by it; take a glass of wine. What was it? What was it?"

"I will tell you, my lord, the moment I can collect myself. I had been detained at court—in the court of Chancery—your lordship knows the Chancellor sits late."

"I do—I do; but go on."

"Well, my lord, I was hurrying here as fast as I could—I did not even change my dress—I hope I shall be excused for coming in my boots.'"

"Poh, poh, never mind your boots; the point—come at once to the point of the story."

"Oh, I will, my good lord, in a moment. I walked here; I would not even wait to get the carriage ready; it would have taken time, you know. Now there is a market exactly in the road by which I had to pass; your lordship may perhaps recollect the market, do you?"

"To be sure I do; go on, Curran—go on with the story."

"I am very glad your lordship remembers the market, for I totally forgot the name of it—the name—the name—"

"What the devil signifies the name of it, sir? It's the Castle Market."

"Your lordship is perfectly right, it is called the Castle Market. Well, I was passing through that very identical Castle Market, when I observed a butcher preparing to kill a calf. He had a huge knife in his hand; it was as sharp as a razor. The calf was standing behind him; he drew his knife to plunge it into the animal. Just as he was in the act of doing so, a little boy about four years old—his only son, the loveliest little boy I ever saw—ran suddenly across his path, and he killed—oh, my God! he killed—"

"The child! the child! the child!" vociferated Lord Avonmore.

"No, my lord, *the calf!*" continued Curran, very coolly; "he killed the calf, but your lordship is in the habit of anticipating."

The universal laugh was thus raised at his lordship; and Curran declared that, often afterwards, a first impression was removed more easily from the Court of Exchequer by the recollection of the calf in Castle Market than by all the eloquence of the entire profession.

"FORGOT HER OTHER NAME." "Tom, who did you say our friend B. married?"

"Well, he married forty thousand dollars—*I forget her other name.*"

TERRITORIAL PROGRESS.

We find the following paragraphs in a leading editorial on this subject in the Baltimore American of Monday last:

"This policy of stimulating the lust for acquisition in the popular heart is one of the main stays of democratic influence. It is the trump card of their pack—the secret of their success. Were they to stand upon the moral, honest, upright, and straightforward policy of the whigs in this respect, they would not exist an hour as a dominant party. Tens of thousands of votes that went to swell Gen. Pierce's majority were fillibuster, propagandist, utterly piratical in the sight of Heaven and earth. Hence the necessity put upon them of trumping up apparent reasons and justifications; hence the two-penny inventions of 'laws and progress,' and such trashy contrivances—an insult to the conscience and intellectual sanity of the age."

* * * * * * * * *

"Of all the attempts made to justify and recommend the 'progress' by a leading and vigorous section of the democracy to the acceptance of the American people, we have never seen one that will hold water. They are all inconsistent with morals, with duty, with honor, character, and the professed principles of our republican system from its inception. Within the past fifteen years we have nationally taken two steps which have resulted, thus far, apparently to our advantage. But this disadvantage certainly attends them—they stimulate to further enterprises of the same questionable kind. And, quite possibly, it is just here that the danger lies. They may act, by their apparent impunity, as incentives to further deeds, fraught perhaps with penalties heavy enough for current and past offences."

The result of the earlier and of the more recent elections at the South appears to have convinced the leading journals of the whig party that there is no longer any hope of a successful assault upon the administration upon the ground of the policy pursued in its appointments—the single ground upon which the opposition at first rested its attacks. The above paragraphs from the American, presenting a fair specimen of the general tone of the more violent whig presses on the subject, indicate clearly enough the second chosen pretext upon which the announced policy of the administration and of the democratic party is now to be attacked. The traditional democratic doctrine in regard to the territorial expansion of the United States is the ground upon which the administration is to be arraigned before the people. No issue can be imagined which the democratic party will more cheerfully accept. On no single point of its policy, as hitherto developed, has the administration carried with it a more immense and irresistable popular approval.

The doctrine of the adminstration and of the democratic party on this subject is set forth by the President with the most admirable frankness, clearness, and comprehension in his Inaugural Address. That doctrine is, in the first place, that our national policy towards all foreign powers is the policy of peace and justice, and that neither with a view to territorial acquisition, nor in any other view, shall our government take any step, or within the sphere of its power permit any step to be taken by our citizens, which, upon grounds of strict right and of absolute good faith, may not boldly challenge the verdict of the civilized world. That doctrine is, in the second place, that our experience as a nation forbids "any timid forebodings of evil" to result from the extension of our territory when accomplished in conformity with the rule of our national policy thus laid down; and that the exigencies of our position indicate such acquisitions as inevitable in the future, and as demanded at once by our prosperity, our safety, and the natural law of our national existence and growth.

For more than fifty years the whig party of the country, under its various names, has made war upon this doctrine, and has insisted that to extend the jurisdiction of our government was in itself a great evil and a great peril. Upon three signal occasions—those of the successive acquisitions of Louisiana, of Texas, and of California—this battle between the two parties was fought out to the last; and the whole history of politics shows no other instance in which, by the course of discussion at the time, by the subsequent teaching of event and experience, and, finally, by the universal popular acknowledgement, the statesmanship of a great national party has proved itself to be so wholly at fault and in the dark as was the policy of the whig party upon each of these momentous issues. The proof of this is, that no one statesman of any party in our country, and no wise and liberal statesman anywhere, pretends now to stand up and deny that—whether judged as a matter of right or as a matter of expediency—whether regarded in the light of political morals or of political economy—each of these great acquisitions has been alike honorable and advantageous to this country, and that each of them has formed a conspicuous forward step in the progress of civilization and of good government. In fact, the whig argument, as clearly stated above by the American, is, that each of these acquisitions has proved to be so wholly wise that its example will betray us into *folly;* so wholly *just* that its example will lead us into *crime;* so wholly *safe* that its example will carry us into *peril;* so wholly *profitable* that its example will plunge us into *penalty!*

We have deemed it proper thus to point out the folorn predicament of the whig party before this question of our territorial progress, because it seems to explain, in some measure, the unexampled enormity of misrepresentation and falsehood to which a portion of the whig press and some of the whig leaders have resorted in order to fasten upon the administration the charge of having, through one of the members of the cabinet—the Attorney General—avowed, upon a recent occasion, the opinion that it is the policy, the destiny, or the doom of this country, with a view to its territorial aggrandizement, to stride on from one act of national murder and robbery to another, till it shall find no more conquests to make, or till it shall fall before the vengeance which such a course of national criminality must invoke from the justice of the Most High!

Now, of course, it is utterly impossible for any man to *believe* that any statesman in this land favors any such policy as this; and yet we find even so staid and sober a whig journal as the Baltimore American openly charging it not only upon Gen. Cushing but upon the whole administration. Here is its language—false and malignant enough, and yet more decent than that of the New York Tribune and several of its kindred prints. Speaking of Gen. Cushing's speech at Newark, the American says:

"He assumed that if we do not go on to appropriate the foreign territory that abuts us, we shall go out like an exhausted candle. Hence the law of self preservation impels and justifies any amount of land stealing we may deem convenient, which, according to Mr. Cushing, is to continue as long as we are a nation. Now, is it not fair to hold the administration, as a whole, responsible for these sentiments in all their length, breadth, and consequences? For aught we know to the contrary they were spoken to order; ruminated and prepared for the occasion. At least they have never been rebuked. The Union in referring to them only vindicated them from being 'republican propagandist,' but substantially endorsed all that is mischievous under the latitudinous and hypocritical cloak of 'considerations of self-preservation.'"

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"Tae-ping, the chief of the Chinese 'progressives,' in his path to conquest, curiously contrasts with the great law-adviser of the government of the United States. The one marches under the shadow of the Christian's Bible; the other counsels us to 'march, march, march' from battle field to battle field, conquering and to conquer, according to the 'law of existence' of 'ancient Rome.'"

Now, the remarks of Gen. Cushing, upon the occasion referred to, have never been, so far as we know fully or authoritatively reported, but as they stand in the hasty and necessarily imperfect version of the reporters, their sense and hearing are not to be misunderstood. Gen. Cushing declares that even as it was the mission of republican Rome in her best days to extend law and civilization over Europe by the only agency adequate in that age to such a result—the sword—so, by the Divine benediction, it is the appointed mission of our republic, by the just and pacific agencies resulting from our principles and system, and fitted to our age, to extend the enlightenment of our example and the sway of our institutions throughout the sphere of our national influence, and over the whole region of our just national growth. This is the doctrine resulting from the principles laid down in the President's Inaugural, which all the members of the administration are alike understood to approve; and this is the doctrine avowed in the speech of Gen. Cushing at Newark.

Upon this doctrine we welcome the coming Whig issue. It is a doctrine which the American people will see triumphantly borne out. It is a propagandism of peace, of justice, of freedom, and of self-defence, which they will never abandon—and least of all when they behold Russian despotisms eager to swallow up nations and English aristocracies subjugating the fairest portions of continents by the sword. It is a doctrine which hurries nothing—which precipitates nothing—which respects all that belongs to the incalculable blessings of national peace and the supreme obligations of national faith. But it is, at the same time, a doctrine which vindicates all the rights and asserts all the destiny of our free government—a doctrine which, to our unspeakable honor and advantage, the American democracy has hitherto triumphantly vindicated, and of which, while the present administration is in power, assuredly not one jot nor tittle shall fall to the ground.

Washington Union.

KENTUCKY REGARD FOR FAIR PLAY. In the year 1838 I was travelling with a strolling theatrical company, and arriving at a small town in Kentucy, it was resolved to treat the inhabitants to a bit of the legitimate. A suitable place having been secured, notices were stuck up informing the public that on that evening would be performed, by one of the best theatrical companies in the Union, the admired and popular drama of "William Tell, the Heroic Swiss."

Night came and the room was crowded by an anxious audience, many of whom had never witnessed a theatrical performance. The piece passed off very well, eliciting much applause, and enlisting the sympathies of the audience in behalf of Tell, as they took several occasions to cheer the patriot on. When the shooting scene came great excitement was manifested among the group of the hardy sons of Kentucky—they began to think that the thing was real. At that moment when Tell remonstrates with Gesler for having picked out the smallest apple, and the tyrant says:

"Take it as it is; thy skill be greater if thou hittest it."

To which Tell replies:

"True, true, I did not think of that! Give me some chance to save my boy!"

One of the group I have mentioned—a hardy sapling who would measure full six feet two inches in his stockings—sprung upon the stage confronting Gesler, and shouted:

"Give him a fair chance! I vow to snakes it's too mean to make him shoot his son! 'spose I let him shoot one of my niggers; or if that won't do, I'll let him have a crack at me, provided he puts a pint cup on my head instead of that cussed little apple!"

It is almost useless to add that this caused a scene—especially as three or four of the Kentuckian's friends jumped upon the stage to back him and side with Tell.

It took some time to pacify and assure them that it was a play.

"Well, stranger, we won't stand any foul play in these diggings and seein' as how it's only a show, why, we'll step out," and the valiant Kentuckian, as well as his friends, resumed their seats.

SOMETHING TO MAKE AMERICANS PROUD! No true American can read the following compliments induced by Capt. Ingraham's conduct in the Costa affair without feeling his heart swell with pride. The London Advertiser uses the following language:

"The mother may learn profitable lessons from her daughter. Young America sets examples to Old England, which it were well for the latter to imitate. The United States, though in their infancy as compared with the nations of Europe, not only possess greater vigor than any other country under the sun, but, having the giant's strength, the Republic knows how to wield it for her own interests and her own honor. America is no craven country. She has courage, and she knows when and how to display it. No power will insult her with impunity. She has not only a quick perception of what is an affront, but she loses not a moment in resenting it.

We say, what all see, that America can, and that she will, protect her citizens and guests. She has no standing army—she has scarce a navy, but her flag is safe upon every sea, and the name of "American," and the passport of America, is a warrant from affront and outrage. Unarmed, unharmed, she takes her place among the nations, and is treated with respect and awe. We saw this in the Hungarian war, when Daniel Webster made the Austrian Government abjectly eat the leek. We see it again now. The reason is plain. America represents that principle of liberty that makes every people her ally. American statesmen speak and write in the interest of a country, not of a class. The act of this American captain is the theme of England, of Germany and France. Their journals express what the people feel. Even the Charivari jests no more, but shouts, "Long live America!"

The Charivari proceeds: "The refugees, the Pariahs, the maligned of Europe, are living men once more. America claims these waifs of liberty, and offers them the safeguard of her flag. The hulks of Austria, motionless beneath the pointed cannon of America, render up their victims. The noble conduct of her marine at Smyrna is a great fact in history. The news of the demand of M. de Costa by her Minister at Constantinople, set the seal upon her magnanimity. March forward, Young America, in humanity's cause, and shout that rallying shout, "Go ahead!" which makes every heart beat high!"

ITALY. I have gone over these little things, because they are the best illustration of Italian character. In just about this proportion are ite music, and scenery, and beggars, and wretches mingled. It is a land of great contrasts. The people, with their poetry and music, seem to be like a speculator in an old Athenian temple, selling its rich ornaments that were the objects of his ancestors affection and reverance, like the trinkets of a toy shop. The language of Italy was made by poets and is of itself sufficient to render its people effeminate. It has made them excessively polite, but I do not like their style. I had rather have one good, hearty English "good night" than all the "felicissma seras" in Italy.

The beauty of its women is overdrawn, if one can judge from those of Geona, which travellers have generally lauded very much. You would see more beautiful ladies in one single walk up Broadway of a May afternoon than I have encountered for six months in Geona, and I have seen abont all. The truth is, we have derived our ideas of Italy from England, which is not distinguished for its beautiful women. Accustomed to the light hair and fair complexion of the Saxon race, the English fall in raptures at sight of the dark-eyed beauties of the South. The same is true of climate. Coming from the fogs of London, where the sun seems made in vain, they are in estacies at the bright heavens of Italy. The sky is at times like a sapphire dome, and its blue often of a peculiar tinge; but the difference between it and our own is not so great as many imagine. Its singing has not been exaggerated. It seems as natural for an Italian to sing as it does for a duck to swim, and he enjoys music with a relish we are ignorant of. Some favorite air from Bellini or Rossini will be hummed by an urchin in the streets, or ground out by one of those hand-organs that meet you at every turn. They are, after all, a happy people; and, like the French, seem to live only for the present. The United States they consider as out of the world, and its inhabitants only half civillzed. They shrug the shoulder when you speak of its frost, and sing on in their own mild climate. An Italian speculator the other day was inquiring of me how cold New York was, for he had had the intention of trying to grow mulberry-trees in it. I told him the thermometer didn't generally fall more than 20deg. below zero. "Per Baccho," said he, with an expression and a shrug, as if he already felt the ice around him.

Out of a hundred youths who spend their time in idleness and folly, not more than one, if as many, will ever be a useful or a thriving man. When once the propensity to idleness becomes a habit, and labor to be considered a disgrace, we would not give a farthing for that man's usefulness in life. We do not care whether a young man has wealth or not. It is a decree from Heaven that by the sweat of the face man shall earn his bread, and none can slight the decree with impunity.

SUDDEN DEATH IN CHURCH. As the congregation of the Methodist Church in Camden, (N. J.,) were rising from the attitude of prayer, on Sunday evening, it was noticed that a lady remained on her knees. Those in her vicinity gently nudged her, but without effect; and a closer examination revealed the fact that she was a corpse.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. I have been making a most interesting and instructive visit to the bank of England. For admission into the interior of this remarkable building, to observe the operations of an institution that exerts more moral and political power than any sovereign in Europe, you must have an order from the Governor of the Bank, and this was given to me through the Barings, whose kindness, especially that of Mr. Sturgiss, I have constantly experienced. The Bank building occupies an irregular area of *eight acres* of ground; an edifice of no architectural beauty, with not one window towards the street, being lighted altogether from the roof of the enclosed areas.

The ordinary business apartments differ from those in our banks only in their extent, a thousand clerks being constantly on duty, and driven with business at that. But to form an adequate idea of what the Bank is, we must penetrate its recesses, its vaults and offices where we shall see such operations as are not known in Wall street. I was led, on presenting my card of admission into a private room, where, after the delay of a few moments, a messenger came and conducted me through the mighty and mysterious building. Down we went into a room where the notes of the Bank received yesterday were now examined, compared with the entries in the books, and stored away.

The Bank of England never issues the same note a second time, It receives in the ordinary course of business about £800,000, or $4,000,000, daily in notes; these are put up in parcels according to their denomination, boxed up with the date of their reception, and are kept ten years, at the expiration of which period they are taken out and ground up in the mill which I saw running, and made again into paper. If in the course of these ten years any dispute in business or lawsuits, should arise concerning the payment of any note, the Bank can produce the identical bill. To meet the demand for notes so constantly used, the Bank has its own paper makers, its own printers, its own engravers, all at work under the same roof, and it even makes the machinery by which the most of its own work is done.

A complicated but beautiful operation is a register, extending from the printing office to the banking offices, which marks every sheet of paper which is struck off from the press, so that the printers cannot manufacture a single sheet of blank notes that is not recorded in the Bank. On the same principle of exactness, a shaft is made to pass from one apartment to another, connecting a clock in sixteen business wings of the establishment, and regulating them with such precision that the whole of them are always pointing to the same second of time.

In another room was a machine exceedingly simple for detecting light gold coins. A row of them dropped one by one upon a spring scale; if the piece of gold was of the standard weight the scale rose to a certain height, and the coin slid off upon one side into a box; if less than the standard it rose a little; and the coin slid off the other side. I asked the weigher what was the average number of light coins that came into his hands, and strangely enough he said it was a question he was not allowed to answer.

The next room I entered was that in which the notes are deposited which are ready for issue. "We have thirty-two millions of pounds sterling in this room," the officer remarked to me, will you take a little of it?" I told him it would be vastly agreeable, and he handed me a million of dollars which I received with many thanks for his liberality, but he insisted on my depositing it with him again, as it would be hardly safe to carry so much money into the street. I very much fear that I shall never see that money again. In the vault beneath the floor was a Director and the Cashier, counting the bags of gold which men were pitching down to them, each bag containing a thousand pounds sterling, just from the mint. This world of money seemed to realize the fables of Eastern wealth, and gave new and strong impressions of the magnitude of the business done here, and the extent of the relations of this one Institution to the commerce of the world. *Cor. N. Y. Observer.*

LOLA MONTEZ. The marriage of Lola Montez does not seem to have softened the asperities of her temper. A few days before the sailing of the last steamer a difficulty had occurred at the theatre where she was dancing. She made a speech which so pleased the audience that it shouted in applause. The next day the Californian newspaper declared that the enthusiasm was all a sham from an audience packed for the purpose. This gave offence to the countess, and here is a copy of a letter she sent to the editor:

To the responsible Editor of the Daily Californian:

SIR:—The extraordinary article concerning myself which appeared in your paper this morning, requires an extraordinary answer. I use the word "extraordinary," for I am astonished that a respectable (?) Editor should LIE in such a barefaced manner, and be so void of gallantry and courtesy as yourself. I am a woman. I do not advocate woman's rights, but at the same time I can RIGHT myself by inflicting summary justice upon all jack-an-APES!!! After such a gross insult you must don the petticoats. I have brought some with me, which I can lend you for the occasion—you must fight with me. I leave the choice of two weapons to yourself, for I am very magnanimous. You may choose between MY dueling pistols, or take your choice of a pill out of a pill-box. One shall be poison and the other not, and the chances are even. I request that this affair may be arranged by your seconds as soon as possible, as my time is quite as valuable as your own.

MARIA DE LANSFIELD HULL, (LOLA MONTEZ.)

Hull is her marital name. Whether the poor fellow took the pill or the gunpowder is not stated.

Mobile Tribune.

NO EXCUSE FOR AN OFFENSIVE BREATH. I can see no reason why a man's complexion merely should exclude him from the dining table, but I do see a very good reason why he should be banished for not taking good care of his teeth. A bad breath is such a detestable thing that it might be a sufficient reason for not marrying a person with otherwise agreeable qualities. It is moreover perfectly inexcusable thus to transform oneself into a walking sepulchre. Nobody needs to have an offensive breath. A careful removal of substance between the teeth, rinsing the mouth after meals and a bit of charcoal held in the mouth, will always cure a bad breath. Charcoal used as a dentifrice (that is, rubbed on in powder with a brush) is apt to injure the enamel, but a lump of it held in the mouth two or three times a week and slowly chewed, has a wonderful power to preserve the teeth and purify the breath. The action is purely chemical. It counteracts the acid arising from a disordered stomach, or food decaying about the gums, and it is this acid which destroys the teeth. A friend of ours had, when about twenty years of age, a front tooth that turned black gradually, crumbled and broke off piecemeal. By frequently chewing charcoal the progress of decay was not only arrested, but nature set vigorously to work to restore the breach and the crumbled portion grew again, till the whole tooth was as sound as before. Every one knows that charcoal is an antiputrescent. It thus tends to preserve the teeth and sweeten the breath.

Mrs. Child.

TO BRING THE DROWNED TO LIFE—INTENDED TO BE KEPT IN EVERY MAN'S HAT. Immediately as the body is removed from the water, press the chest suddenly and forcibly downward and backward, and instantly discontinue the pressure. Repeat this violent interruption until a pair of common bellows can be procured. When obtained, introduce the muzzle well upon the base of the tongue. Surround the mouth with a towel or hankerchief, and close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly upon the projecting part of the neck, (called Adam's apple,) and use the bellows actively. Then press upon the chest to expel the air from the lungs, to imitate natural breathing. Continue this at least an hour, unless signs of natural breathing come on.

Wrap the body in blankets, place it near a fire, and do everything to preserve the natural warmth, as well as to impart an artificial heat, if possible. Every thing, however, is secondary to inflating the lungs. Send for a medical man immediately.

Avoid all frictions until respiration shall be in some degree restored. VALENTINE MOTT.

Surgeon General of the Am. Shipwreck Society.

GOV. BIGLER SETTING TYPE. Gov. Bigler, on his recent visit to Bedford Springs, walked into the office of the Bedford Gazette, and, to the surprise of a number of gentlemen present, picked up a stick and rule and commenced setting type with all the ease, grace and familarity of an accomplished and finished workman. A slight change in a few of the boxes since the days when he used to "set up" seem puzzled the Governor a little, but he soon found their location.

THE DYING BOY.

BY THE LATE J. HUNTINGTON BROWN, ESQ.

It must be sweet in childhood to give back
The spirit to its Maker, ere the heart
Hath grown familiar with the paths of sin,
And soon to gather up its bitter fruits.
A little boy, whose infant feet had trod
Upon the blossoms of some seven springs,
And now the eighth came round and call'd him out
To walk in its light, he turned away,
And sought his chamber to lie down and die.
'Twas night; he summoned his accustomed friends,
And in this wise bestowed his last request:

"Mother, I'm dying now!
There's a deep suffocation on my breast,
As if some heavy hand my bosom pressed,
And on my brow I feel the cold sweat stand,
Say, mother, is this death?
Mother, your hand!
Here, lay it on my wrist,
And place the other thus, beneath my head;
And say, sweet mother, say, when I am dead,
Shall I be missed?"

"Never beside your knee
Shall I kneel down at night and pray,
Nor in the morning wake, and sing the lay
You taught to me.
Oh! at the time of prayer,
When you look round and see a vacant seat,
You will not wait then for my coming feet—
You'll miss me there!

"Father, I'm going home!
To that great home you spoke of, that blessed land,
Where there is one bright summer, always bland,
And tortures do not come;
From faintness and from pain,
From troubler, fears, you say I shall be free—
That sickness does not enter there, and we
Shall meet again!

"Brother, the little spot
I used to call my garden, where long hours
We've stop'd to watch the coming buds and flowers—
Forget it not!
Plant there some box or pine,
Something that lives in winter, and will be
A verdant offering to my memory,
And call it mine.

"Sister, the young rose-tree,
That all the spring has been my pleasant care,
Just putting forth its leaves so green and fair,
I give to thee;
And when its roses bloom,
I shall be gone away—my short course run—
And will you not bestow a single one
Upon my tomb?

"Now, mother, sing the tune
You sang last night; I'm weary, and must sleep:
Who was it called my name? Nay do not weep,
You'll all come soon!"

Morning spreads over earth her rosy wings,
And that meek sufferer, cold and ivory pale,
Lay on his couch asleep. The morning air
Came through the open window, freighted with
The fragrant odors of the lovely spring.
He breathed it not. The laugh of passer-by
Jarred like a discord in some mournful note,
But worried not his slumber. He was dead!

CAPITAL FOR THE YOUNG. It is a consolation for all right minded young men in this country, that though they may not be able to command as much pecuniary capital as they would wish to commence business for themselves, yet there is a moral capital which they can have, that will weigh as much as money with people whose opinion is worth having. And it does not take a great while to accumulate a respectable amount of this capital. It consists in truth, honesty integrity, to which may be added decision, firmness, courage, perseverence. With these qualities, there's few obstacles that may not be overcome. Friends spring up as by magic. Confidence flows out to him and business accumulates on his hands faster than he can ask it. And in a few short years such a young man is far in advance of many who started with him, having equal talents and larger pecuniary means, and ere long our young friend stands foremost among the honored trusted and loved. Would that we could induce every youthful reader of our paper to commence life on the principle that moral capital is the main thing after all.

BABY-HATERS. Whenever you find a man that hates babies, you will be quite safe in hating him. No one that does not deserve to be shunned or disliked ever shows an antipathy to babies. What! hate a little creature with a cotton-ball head, that can only manifest its joy by kicks, and an inarticulate gurgle; that, in anguish, cannot tell the seat of its pain, but must endure martyrdom while you are guessing out the source of its agonies; that has the holiest of all claims on human sympathies—utter helplessness, utter dependence? What! hate the thing which you yourself were, and from which you would never have grown to man's estate, if your parents had been like you, a baby-hater? Fie on it! Even dogs love babies, and will suffer them to be stride them, pull their ears, and buffet them by the hour, without responding to their annoyance with even a growl. Mothers, if you happen to know any male biped that dislikes the species in its infancy, don't, if you can help it, suffer him to marry one of your female acquaintances. Be sure he will make a sour, morose, icy-hearted husband.

Nineveh was fifteen miles by nine, and forty round, with walls one hundred feet high and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was sixty miles within the walls, which were seventy-five feet thick and three hundred feet high, with one hundred brazen gates. The temple of Diana was four hundred feet high, and was two hundred years in building. The

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 1853.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

We observe that some of the Whig papers are endeavoring to draw hope for their cause from the result of the late elections in Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and North Carolina. This hope is an exceedingly forlorn one. The American Democracy was never stronger than it is now, and the late elections have demonstrated this fact. The hearts of the millions are with President Pierce. Nothing has occurred to shake, in the slightest degree, their attachment for him. The past is safe; and as to the future all they ask of him is to adhere to the sentiments announced in his Inaugural. This we are sure he will do.

The oft-repeated question, "have we a Whig party among us?" is thus answered by a Connecticut Whig paper:

"We unhesitatingly answer this, for it is an established fact in science that nothing is lost. The man may die, be buried, and rot—the tree may be cut down, buried, and all that remains to the view and touch be compressed into a half measure—yet, notwithstanding this, not a particle of matter which formed the man or tree is lost. So with the whig party. Nobody can see it, it is'nt felt, and nobody can tell where it has been scattered to; yet we are assured by science that it still exists. It is justice to add, however, that if it were not for science we should have our doubts about the matter."

This is one of the best things we have seen lately—we commend it to the especial consideration of our cotemporaries of the Star and Register. But science may be at fault in this matter, as it sometimes is in others. We *may* have a Whig party among us; but if so, it must be confessed it exists and works mostly in the dark. It can prosper only by divisions among Democrats—by taking advantage of feuds and difficulties among true Republicans. It is a fact that Whiggery has never yet succeeded in attaining power except through divisions in the Democratic ranks, or by deceptive issues and false professions. Having no well settled principles of its own, it relies necessarily upon its tact in taking advantage of lukewarmness or strife in the opposite party; and hence it is most important that all Democrats should look constantly to and guard this point. The citadel is safe only so long as the sentinels do their duty.

Out of the thirty-one Governors of the States the Whigs or Federalists have, at this time, just *three!*—Fairbanks of Vermont, Brown of Florida, and Farwell of Wisconsin. At the next election the Democrats expect to carry both Florida and Wisconsin, which will leave our opponents Vermont as a rallying point for the future. We congratulate them on their prospects. Vermont, it is known, is the only State whose Legislature nullified the fugitive slave law.

NEW MILL NEAR RALEIGH. Maj. W. F. Collins has erected on his plantation near this place, a handsome and substantial flouring and corn mill, furnished with the latest and most improved machinery. The works are turned by water let in by a canal over a mile in length from Walnut Creek. Such a mill was much needed in this vicinity, and we trust the enterprising proprietor will be liberally encouraged.

On Saturday last the Major gave a barbecue to a number of his friends, who went out upon invitation to look at the mill. About one hundred sat down to an excellent dinner provided for the occasion.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The official newspaper of Mexico denies in the most positive terms the reports concerning the alliance between Mexico, Spain and England for the defence of Cuba and the project attributed to the present rules of Mexico of restoring that country to the crown of Spain.

It appears that the Governors of the frontier States of Mexico have decided to take the necessary steps to protect Mexicans from injuries sustained in consequence of the alleged failure of the United States government to comply with treaty stipulations to repress Indian incursions. The subject has been forwarded to Washington.

MINING IN EAST TENNESSEE. The mineral resources of Tennessee are beginning to attract the attention of European capitalists. Some of the copper ores of that region have been sent to London and analyzed, and a company in that city have sent out an agent to examine and purchase mining lands. This agent has purchased three tracts in East Tennessee—one of 160 acres, for $150,000, another of 160 acres for $75,000, and another for $30,000. A few years since these lands were entered at from 50 cents down to one cent an acre. With the copper are found gold, silver, lead and zinc.

"STOP MY PAPER!" A New Orleans paper says: "The Russian Minister has acted as native nincompoops occasionally do, and ordered the Washington *Union* to be stopped, because it contained an article which did not please him. The Russian Bear is a greater fool than we took him to be." Mr. Bodisco no doubt thought the Union would at once cease to be. Some persons, who become offended at the independence of an Editor and "stop" their paper, are surprised because the paper does not at once go down.

AWFUL! During a discussion between Drs. Draper and Watson, of Boston, Dr. W. stated that in the course of four years and a half he had taken from the citizens of Boston and vicinity one hundred barrels of blood, and had administered forty-nine pounds of mercury. We confess our utter inability to do justice to this statement.

☞ The New Hampshire Patriot is still *doing justice* to that selfish disorganizer, Edmund Burke. He deserves all he is getting—which is *not* the office he expected from President Pierce. "Men pass away like leaves in autumn, but principles live evermore."

STRANGE. They have elected a *Hauss* Clerk in Lincoln—a *Hair* Clerk in Anson, and a *Hough* Clerk in Yadkin; and Swaim, of the Patriot, Clerk of Guilford. If the latter will only keep an *i* out, he will be able to say he *Swam* freely in this crowd, as we take it, of clever fellows. We feel better after that.

TENNESSEE ELECTION. The official majority for Johnson for Governor is said to be 2,216. The Whigs, it is stated, have elected five members of Congress, the Democrats four, one District in doubt. The Legislature is Whig by twelve on joint ballot. This is owing to the gerrymanding of the last Legislature.

☞ Have you seen the comet? If not, look out to the northwest one of these fair evenings and you will observe it directly in the sun's track. It has just made its appearance. We may expect a history of it in some of the papers in a few days.

COPPER ORE. We have seen specimens of Copper Ore from the Brooks mine, in Chatham, in which our countyman, Mr. P. A. Dunn, has an interest. We understand the ore has been tested, and pronounced rich.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

We publish below the official vote for members of Congress in this State in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts. The official vote in the Fifth and Eighth has not been received; but John Kerr, Esq., Whig, has been elected in the former, and Hon. Thomas L. Clingman in the latter. Mr. Clingman's majority is about 2,100.

Dr. Shaw's majority, it will be seen, is 87. Mr. Kerr, the Whig candidate for Governor, carried the District in 1852 by 38 votes, and Gen. Scott by 442. Dr. Shaw has, therefore, made a clear gain of 529 votes.

Mr. Puryear's majority is 385. Gen. Scott carried the same District by 1,061 votes; so Mr. Boyd's clear gain is 676 votes.

Mr. Craige's majority is 316. Gen. Scott carried the same District by 243; so Mr. Craige's clear gain is 559.

One of the leading issues in these two Districts, as in others, was the question of dividing the public lands or their proceeds. The result speaks for itself.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Shaw, D.	Outlaw, W.
Halifax,	550	499
Northampton,	541	385
Martin,	707	315
Bertie,	404	471
Hertford,	195	258
Washington,	249	337
Tyrrell,	137	337
Gates,	443	358
Chowan,	215	217
Perquimons,	349	370
Pasquotank,	308	499
Camden,	116	500
Currituck,	619	200
	4833	4746
	4746	
Shaw's majority,	87	

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Ruffin, D.	Loftin, ind.
Beaufort,	402	540
Carteret,	303	67
Craven,	431	237
Edgecombe,	1323	80
Greene,	349	83
Hyde,	263	373
Jones,	163	168
Lenoir,	333	291
Onslow,	555	159
Pitt,	661	506
Wayne,	1085	154
	5812	2653
	2653	
Ruffin's majority,	3159	

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Ashe, D.	Leak, D.
New Hanover,	1247	243
Duplin,	993	185
Brunswick,	222	142
Cumberland,	919	697
Bladen,	454	228
Sampson,	552	628
Robeson,	596	498
Columbus,	491	104
Richmond,	46	626
	5520	3351
	3321	
Ashe's majority,	2169	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Rogers.	Venable.	Lewis.
Warren,	129	573	131
Wake,	1249	642	648
Johnston,	660	258	594
Franklin,	283	275	496
Granville,	835	1047	31
Nash,	85	572	433
Orange,	962	767	126
	4201	4134	2454
	4134		
Rogers' majority,	67		

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Puryear, W.	Boyd, D.
Stokes,	430	613
Forsyth,	667	727
Rockingham,	361	1026
Davidson,	891	567
Davie,	554	300
Yadkin,	752	568
Surry,	495	731
Iredell,	1014	330
Alexander,	428	256
Ashe,	581	670
	6173	5788
	5788	
Puryear's majority,	385	

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Craige, D.	Osborne, W.
Anson,	218	937
Cabarrus,	449	776
Catawba,	742	274
Cleveland,	826	410
Gaston.	730	150
Lincoln,	481	297
Mecklenburg,	873	636
Rowan,	879	825
Stanly,	62	870
Union,	705	474
	5965	5649
	5649	
Craige's majority,	316	

THE PACIFIC ROAD.

The New Hampshire Patriot publishes the speech of Col. Jefferson Davis, in Philadelphia, on this subject, and adds:

"The project of a Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific is occupying much public attention and is the subject of considerable discussion in the newspapers. Additional interest has been given to the matter by the favorable reference made to it by two members of the Cabinet in public addresses on the President's late visit to Philadelphia, and by the able articles in favor of it which have appeared in the Washington Union. It has been inferred from these facts that the enterprise is to receive the favor of the administration and be urged as a Government measure. Whether this inference is correct or not we have no means of knowing, and it is not our present purpose to inquire; nor do we propose to discuss the question of the constitutionality or expediency of the project. The speech of Gen. Davis, the Secretary of War, in which he spoke of this matter, was made at Philadelphia; and as it has been made the subject of speculation, discussion and criticism, we will give to our readers that portion of it which relates directly to the Pacific Railroad, and leave them to judge how far it commits him or the administration to the project, and also to judge of the plausibility or soundness of his constitutional argument in regard to it."

RAILROAD CONVENTION. On the 25th inst., there is to be a grand Railroad Convention, in Ashville, of the Western Counties for the purpose of adopting means to promote the extension of the North Carolina Railroad through the counties of Macon, Haywood, Jackson and Cherokee, so as to connect with the Rabun Gap Railroad on the Tennessee River.

At a meeting recently held in Cherokee county, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we will vote for no man for Governor nor member of the Legislature, who is not an internal improvement man, and in favor of extending the North Carolina Rail Road east to the Atlantic and west, so as to tap the Rabun Gap Rail Road on the Tennessee line at some point in the county of Cherokee—with an appropriation on the part of the State, of two-thirds of the capital stock necessary to complete the great work.

THE CROPS. The last Salisbury Watchman says: "In our recent trip to Davidson College and Catawba Springs, last week, we had an opportunity to see all the crops lying on the road between Salisbury and those places; and with few exceptions the prospect is even more cheering than we had supposed. We passed some fields in Iredell, which, it is said, will turn off from forty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre. There have been several showers of rain during the present week in this and neighboring sections, which will contribute materially in perfecting the crop."

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER. A mass of pure copper weighing 3,300 pounds, has been forwarded from the North American mine on Lake Superior for exhibition at the Crystal Palace. This mass was cut from another mass, the weight of which is over forty tons.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

We publish in another column a telegraphic despatch dated New Orleans, August 17th, giving a brief account of the terrible ravages of the yellow fever at that place. The epidemic appears to be on the increase. The Bulletin of the 11th says:

"Up to the present date, the official returns give for the present epidemic season 2039 deaths from yellow fever, and 1747 from other diseases, making a total of 3785 from the 28th of May to the 10th of August. The daily reporting commenced on the 27th July. The most fatal day we have yet had, was on the 5th inst., when the total deaths were 298, of which 268 were of yellow fever."

The papers relate many distressing scenes. The Orleanian says:

"The Howard Association, as a matter of imperious necessity, and for the preservation of the health and lives of the two devoted gentlemen, members of this association, in the third district, must partially, if not wholly relieve them of their unceasing labors and enfeebling and sickening toil, by adding to their numbers. Not a moment are they disengaged. Mr. Vandgriff endeavors to keep the books and records of the infirmary, and they are numerous; to stay the plaints of the needy and register the deaths. For this busy work, the clerk should be done. "Charley Whitall," a man kind of heart, is the inspector, is physician, is nurse, is every thing; and never before and we have witnessed him in many a trying ordeal of cholera and fever and death—have we heard him speak despondingly or complain of inability, until last evening. He looked, too, dispirited and broken down.

It was long after midnight on Thursday when we passed the lufirmary, and there watched the good Samaritan. We inquired of him last evening how long he had tarried in the hospital, and he answered, somewhat sadly, "all night; but *these* scenes are beyond endurance!" and then he related to us circumstances thrilling in detail. Twice through the night he had to aid in securing strong men, frantic with burning fever, by tearing the sheets and binding them with strips thereof to their cots. A woman lay stretched on the floor of the ward in the last throes of the death agony, who had been discovered, with her husband, (both stricken) in some remote and out of the way place, where nature had partially performed its functions in the delivering her of a child; and she was taken to the Howard Infirmary to complete the operation and die, as we suppose her husband has, ere this!"

A Correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"At the hospitals the suffering is very great, and it is a wonder that any recover. In one room I visited there were about forty females. They are placed in cots on either side of the room, with just room enough between the cots for the attendant to give the poor sufferers their medicines. On one cot was a mother who had just died of the black vomit; in the next cot the daughter was not only suffering with the fever, but what must she have suffered in her mind on seeing the lifeless body of her mother! On another cot was a young woman from Tennessee, (the only American in the hospital.) She had just been received, and was in the first stage of the disease. On one side of her was a woman raving mad, with the black vomit, and *lushed down* to her cot. On the other side was the mother who had just died. I concluded the poor Tennessee woman would soon die, after witnessing such scenes. In another part of the room were two sisters. One was doing very well, the other had the black vomit. On another cot were three children, whose parents had already died, and I could not but think that it would be better if the poor children should follow their parents to the spirit world.

In the room below were about forty men in the various stages of the disease. There were some three or four tier of cots in this room. Many of the sufferers had the black vomit, others were raving and lashed down to their cots. Some were groaning, others cursing, and a few were quiet. How any of the patients can ever get well, surrounded as they are with the dead and dying, and obliged to see every dead body as it is removed, is truly surprising. No doubt many die from fright, and others, no matter how calm they may be, must lose all hope and give up in despair. As soon as life is out of the body, they are put into a rough box made by the prisoners of the workhouse. This box is painted black with lamp black. The Corporation cart backs up to the Hospital, the boxes or coffins are taken into them—say from three to four at a load—and they are thus taken through our streets, without even a cover to the cart, or anything covered over the coffins."

NEW ORLEANS. The New Orleans Delta of the 4th inst., soliliquizes thus over that now deserted and dreary metropolis:

"The slips are all gone, and here and there a solitary steamer whose straggling passengers seem almost afraid to land, find an ample berth at the deserted wharf. No cabmen to importune you for a fare, for their calls are now to the grave. The very horses have a melancholly look as they follow the dreary hearse on its way to some city of the dead. In the streets, but a short time ago so bright and gay, no silks and satins sparkle in the "garish sun"—mourning has taken their place, and the sparse promenaders move along as though afraid of the echoes of their own footsteps. Catch if you can the whispering words of the passer by:—*sick,—dying,—dead!* These are the words on every lip. Opera, music, dance, seem sacriligeous now."

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

We copy the following from the Washington Star:

An Assistant Adjutant General of the United States Army Appointed. Brevet Captain Seth Williams, 1st Lieutenant of first Artillery and Adjutant of the Military Academy at West Point, has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Captain, vice Marshall, promoted.

Clerical Promotions in the Treasury Department. Mr. John Stevens has been promoted to the third class clerkship in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, made vacant by the death of the late Col. James K. Creecy. G. S. Oldfield, Jr., has been promoted to the second class clerkship in the office of the Secretary in the Treasury, vacated by the promotion of Mr. Stevens.

Progressive Redemption of United States Stocks. One hundred and thirteen thousand dollars in government stocks were received this morning at the Treasury Department for redemption.

The United States Steamer Pawhatan. The Navy Department has received despatches from the steamer Pawhatan, Capt. McClung. She arrived at Mauripas, East Indies, on the 10th of May, in eleven and a half days from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope. Officers and crew all well. She was to leave immediately for Macao, to join Perry's squadron.

The Administration on the Koszta Affair. There are unmistakeable signs around us, generating the belief that the Government of the United States are about to take a stand in this Kossta matter which will astonish many in this country who believe that the Governments of the Old World can do no wrong, as much as it will surely serve to disgruntle the Governments aforesaid.

The Washington Evening Star is, by the way, one of our best exchanges. It is edited by Wallach and Hope—Wallach, formerly our Washington ("Halifax") Correspondent.

COURTESIES TO THE PRESS. We learn from the Baltimore Times, that the offices of the various lines of railroads extending from Terre Haute and Cincinnatti to Niagara Falls, have issued invitations to a large number of Southern and Western editors to make a trip to the mighty cataract. The tickets allow each gentleman to take a lady with him. The project is a magnificent one, and in keeping with the wholesale liberality which characterizes Western railroad and steamboat enterprize. Every railroad company ought to extend the utmost freedom of travel to the press, for it is a mighty lever in the promotion of all internal improvements. It is through the medium of the press mainly that railroad enterprise is started and kept up to completion. The railroads leading to New York might, we think, with equal propriety, tender a free passage to the editorial and reportorial corps to that city during the continuance of the World's Fair.

AN OLD FASHION REVIVED. One of our most respectable citizens, appeared yesterday in breeches with knee-buckles. It being his first appearance in the ancient costume, he elicited much attention. We heard several gentlemen, with finely-formed legs, admiring the fashion. *Rich. Enq.*

RICHMOND AND NEW YORK MARKETS.

Cotton was selling in New York on Friday at ⅛th decline—corn at 73 to 75 cents per pushel—flour at from $5 06 to $5 62½ according to quality.

We give, from the Enquirer, the following as to the tobacco market up to the 19th instant:

TOBACCO. The receipts have been small the last week, and the breaks are falling off, with less firmness in the market. We make a slight alteration in prices for some grades. We quote inferior Lugs at $5½ a a 6; Good 6½ a 7½; Fine Manufacturing 7 a 8; inferior Leaf 7½ a 8½; Common and Middling 8¼ a 9½; Good Shipping 10 a 10½; Fine 11 a 12½ and 14; Good Steaming 9½ a 10½; Fine 11 a 12; Fine Manufacturing 13½ a 18½; Fancy, none offered this week.

[Reported for the Enquirer by N. M. Martin & Co.]

Since our last report, we have had no change in prices to notice. The general prospect of the growing crop is more unfavorable, so far as we are informed, than was anticipated after the rains in July.

N. M. MARTIN & CO.

Sales of Tobacco by N. M. Martin & Co.

N. Lea, 5 hhds. at $6 50, 6 87, and 3 at 10; B. Bailey, 9 at 5 80 and 9; J. Bailey, 2 at 9 25, 1 at 8 75; 3 E. N. Roberts, Sr., at 7, 8 50 and 8 62; J. W. Thomas, 1 a 10 50; A. F. Anderson, 2 at 4 75 and 9 50; 2 W. M. Sneed, 7 50 and 7 75; 18 estate A. E. Henderson, 5 75, 5 85, 6, 6 50, 6 62, 7 25, 7 75, 8, 8 25, 8 37, 3 at 8 62, 8 75, 2 at 8 87, 9 and 9 50; 8 R. Bullock, Sr., at 5 75, 6, 7 12, 8 25, 2 at 9 50, 9 75 and 10; 1 B. Lewis at 11 50; 1 A. Plumer a 11 25; 2 J. J. Riggan at 8 75 and 11 25; 1 Dr. T. C. Simms at 9 75; 1 Col. Wm. A. Quincy at 8 75; 6 Wm. M. Cannady at 6 50, 8, 2 at 10, 12 and 16—the latter to Coleman Wortham; 11 Maj. Wm. M. Sneed, 10 at 11, and 1 at 20—to A. Thomas & Son; 4 Len Henderson at 12 50, 18 50, 18 50 and 22 50—to Jas. Thomas; 1 L. Stegall at 11 50; 1 Dr. William L. Stamps at 12—to James Thomas.

INCIDENTS OF THE WORCESTER RAILROAD MURDER. Mr. William Bates, of Northbridge Centre, Massachusetts, who was on board the train, and in a letter to the Boston Traveller, gives the following description of the scene as it passed under his observation:

"I was seated, with my wife, in about the middle of the second car. I was first alarmed for an instant by a terrible whistle; when came crash upon crash, with a violent collision; all before me in the car seemed to be thrown in a confused mass together; and the forward part of our car crushed in like an egg-shell. I had time merely to say to my wife keep quiet, don't rise, as the bottom of the car behind us shot directly over my head, taking off my hat.

Then followed the most heart-rending cries, accompanied by a terrible struggle for life by the mass of men and women buried beneath the shattered timbers of the car bottom. My wife and myself were for a few moments confined between the floor above us and the broken seats, although wholly uninjured. During these few moments a terrible sense of suffocation oppressed me. By the tearing away of the seat before us, I was enabled to extricate Mrs. Bates, although a dying man near me was clutching my hair, crying, 'Mr. Bates, save me, oh, save me!'

Soon as Mrs. Bates was liberated and passed forward I lost sight of her amid the ruins, but she called to me that she was safe, and requested me to turn my attention to the wounded around me, and soon after suffered herself to be removed from the window. I immediately broke out the two windows near me, then caught hold of a man whose shoulders were crushed beneath the large timber of the car bottom. He told me his feet were not fast.

With a desperate effort I extricated him, when the floor settled in such a way as would have crushed him had he remained half a minute more. I then broke down with my feet the seat on which I had been sitting, to liberate the poor man, Mr. Thomas Brown, of Whitinsville, who had caught me by the hair, and a lady, [Mrs. Richmond, of Southbridge,] whose heads were bent over the seat, and held by the large timber of the car bottom over them. But although I broke down the seat, the timber was so confined by connexion with other timbers and by the oil-cloth carpeting of the car, that they could not be removed until a man near me and I had cut the carpet with our knives.

Before we could extricate them they had both ceased to speak. One seemed alive as we put him through the window to those without, but he soon died. Mrs. Richmond was entirely dead. Mr. Brown is also now dead. I continued to strive to relieve the wounded. One man, to whom I could not get, called on me by name, beseeching me to remove a timber that was crushing his leg. He was soon freed by others, his leg horribly crushed.

Our car hardly stopped at the depot we passed before the accident, and as we passed, a man, apparently connected with the road, at the depot, remonstrated with the conductor against his proceeding, and, as the cars passed on at a rapid rate, remarked, 'There will be a smash up in two minutes.' The collision did take place in less than that time."

THE RECENT SOUTH CAROLINA DUEL. We published an account some days since, of a fatal duel at Charleston, the papers of which city have been silent as to the nature of the difficulty. The Washington City Star of Saturday, however, gives the following particulars:

"Mr. Legare was engaged to a young lady in Columbia. Her friends inquired of Dunovant what was the character and habits of L. This coming to his ears, he inquired of D. what he had answered; and found that he had spoken favorably of him. But not satisfied with a verbal statement, he demanded it in writing, which was refused. Legare challenged on this refusal. The distance was twelve paces. Legare fired at the word 'one,' and missed; Dunovant fired at the word 'two,' and killed his antagonist. The survivor was wholly unskilled in the use of the pistol, having never before had anything to do with a duel. Legare, on the contrary, was notoriously a crack shot, having a few days before the affair came off, (in practising,) placed forty-eight out of fifty balls in a card at the word. He became very nervous on starting for the ground, and remarked that he felt a presentiment that he would fall, notwithstanding his skill with the pistol. He was formerly in the Navy as a Midshipman from which he was dismissed, it is said, for running a sword through a marine."

A SAD AFFAIR. On Sunday afternoon, a German girl, named Catharine Keepfield, left her home, No. 101 West 25th street, New York, in company with Mr. Seelepegrell, also a German, to go to the residence of a priest, down town, for the purpose of getting married. Immediately after the ceremony was completed, they repaired to a saloon, where they were in the act of taking cake and wine, when the bride complained of dizziness in her head, and soon became helpless. This was at half-past 3 o'clock, and in half an hour afterwards she was a corpse. Her death was occasioned by the excessive heat.

SUICIDE BY TWO FEMALES. At Manchester, New Hampshire, on Sunday evening last, two females named Catharine C. Cotton, of Pownal, Me., aged 22—and Clara C. Cochran, of New Boston, N. H., aged 19—after eating supper, dressed themselves entirely in white, and went out together, hand in hand to the canal, where they jumped in, and were drowned. A young man attempted to save them, and was nearly drowned himself. From letters left behind, it appears that they had contemplated suicide for some time. No cause is assigned for the rash taking of life.

THE LATEST RAILROAD SLAUGHTER. The Directors of the Providence and Worcester road are understood to have made an investigation into the causes of the accident, and ordered that another track be laid immediately to Lonsdale. And also, that flagmen be stationed at the curve in the road. The master of the transportation train at Providence who was coming from Woodstock, in the Uxbridge train at the time of the accident, also, the engineer and conductor of the down train, have been discharged from further service on the road.

I. O. O. F. Hardenburg Lodge, No. 49, of I. O. O. F., located at Germanton, N. C., was duly organized on the 12th inst., by D. G. M., A. T. Zevely. The following officers were elected: L. R. Gibson, N. G., W. N. Gibson, V. G.; J. E. Matthews, Secretary; J. H. Terry, who were duly installed, whereupon an initation took place. *Salem Press.*

☞ The majority for Hon. F. P. Stanton, Democrat, for Congress in the 10th District of Tennessee, is *six!* The whole vote polled is 10,246.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Eastern Troubles still Unsettled—The Smyrna Affair—Decline in Cotton and Breadstuffs, &c.

HALIFAX, August 16th. The steamer America arrived this afternoon, bringing Liverpool dates of the 6th inst., and 114 passengers. She passed the Arabia going in.

Lieut. Maury had explained his wind and tide theories to a meeting of Liverpool merchants and had been cordially received.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. The Eastern question was nearly decided one way or the other, but the aspect of affairs did not look promising of peace. The Czar's final answer could not be known until the 12th of August. If he accepted the proposition of the three powers, his troops must be withdrawn from the Principalities. The conference at Vienna, in pursuance of arrangements, will conclude a treaty to protect Turkey, at all hazards, for all time to come. If the Czar refuses the ultimatum, or evades a reply, the allied fleets will enter the Bosphorus, and further active measures be taken to maintain the integrity of Turkey.

The conduct of the Russian General in the Principalities indicates the intention to maintain permanent possession. Russia exhibits no signs of retraction.

The bulk of the Russian army was advancing into Wallachia. The Russian Admiral had gone to Sebastopool, to receive the fleet there. The Russians were also fortifying Jassy and Bucharest.

The report that Turkey had already recalled the Hospodars is doubted. The warlike movements of the Porte continue on an extensive scale. Fifty-two French field officers had entered the Turkish service.

A Turkish mob at Lacidicea had attempted the life of the Russian consul.

The Druses and other mountaineers were arriving, and it was evident that in the event of war, all Mahomedanism would be arrayed against Russia.

AUSTRIA. A Frankfort journal says that Austria will not only demand reparation from America for the Smyrna affair, but that Turkey shall immediately procure the extradition of Kosta. Letters from St. Petersburg say that when the Czar heard of the Kosta affair he advised Austria to do anything rather than give the United States a pretence for interfering in the affairs of Europe.

FRANCE. In France everything was tranquil. The Eastern question absorbed the public attention.

SPAIN. The Mexican Minister had arrive at Madrid. The grape disease continues.

PERSIA. The cholera in Persia was increasing and the plague had broken out in Khordessan.

MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6. Cotton opened active at the beginning of the week, but fell off at the close. There were more sellers than buyers, and prices were unsteady. Middling and lower qualities had declined ⅛d. Sales of the week 44,200 bales—of which speculators took 3,950 bales and exporters 6,850 bales. The quotations were; Fair Orleans 7d., Middling 6d1/16., fair Mobile and Upland 6⅞d., Middling 6d.

Breadstuffs. Owing to the favorable weather, breadstuffs were quiet, at a decline of 2d in wheat, and 1s. per barrel in flour. Corn was steady. White wheat 7s. 10d. a 8s.; red 7s 3d a 7s 9d; Canal flour 28s; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 27s 6d. White and yellow corn 31s 6d.

Provisions. Mess beef was in improved demand, at 99s 6d a 105s. Pork firmer; Bacon unchanged; Lard active at 53s a 55s; Rosin active at 4s 5d for common, and 12s for fine; Rice was firm; Sugar and Coffee firm; Congon Teas had declined ½d.

At Manchester trade was firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. U. S. stocks were quiet, but firm. U. S. 5's, 68. 111½; ditto 67. 68, 110 a 111. Pennsylvania 5's, 88 a 89. Maryland 5's 96½ a 97½. Massachusetts 5's, 108 a 109.

Consols had declined to 97¼ a 97½.

The Indian Battle—Defeat of the Sioux Indians—Five Hundred Reported as killed.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15. A returned Californian, who has reached Independence, gives the following account of the Indian battle, before reported as having occurred between the Sioux and Pawnee Indians.

The Sioux were aided in the war by the Cheyeones Indians, and the combined forces were about 5,000 strong. The Pawnees were assisted by the Iowas, Sacs and Pottawattomies, numbering in all about 3,000. The opposing force met about fifty miles from Fort Kearney, and the battle lasted all day, resulting in the loss, on both sides, of from five to six hundred killed. The Sioux party, though the most numerous, was defeated.

A person who has come in from Fort Laramie says the above is exaggerated, but says that a great demonstration is being made, and, had not the Pottawattomies interfered, the Pawnees would have been defeated. He thinks that hundreds instead of thousands would be nearer the mark as to the actual number engaged, and the number killed was doubtless also much exaggerated.

Continued Dreadful Mortality and Increase of the Fever—Great Distress.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15, P. M. The yellow fever continues fearfully on the increase. The Board of Health report two hundred and thirty-two deaths during the past twenty-four hours, ending at six o'clock this morning. Considering that so many have already died, and the population being thinned by all who have the means of leaving the city, this mortality is unprecedented.

The distress and suffering which exists among all classes, and especially the poor, the sick and dying, are beyond the power of language to describe. In one house, five of the family fell victims. The survivors are unable to bury the dead, and in some instances corpses have been lying until they have become putrid. The whole city is a solemn scene of funerals and deaths. There seems to be no hope of an abatement of the dreadful scourge, but, on the other hand, it is fearfully increasing, amounting almost to a plague.

Awful Ravages of the Fever at New Orleans—The Dead Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16. The total number of deaths during the last 24 hours have been 213, of which 187 perished by the yellow fever.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17. The fever continues to rage frightfully, and owing to the unfavorable weather, is rather on the increase than otherwise. It has now become a matter of difficulty to find workmen to dig the graves, *and 125 bodies have been burned this week for want of places of interment.* This distress exceeds any thing before witnessed, and the affrighted inhabitants are flying to escape the devouring pestilence. Business is almost entirely stagnated, and many merchants have closed their stores.

The number of deaths for the last 24 hours were 232, of which 206 perished from the fever. The total for the week sums up 1,582, of which 1,361 were from the fever.

The Howard Association during the last four weeks have ministered to the wants of 3,000 unfortunates, and they expect soon to have under their care 1,000, at a cost of $10 each. They earnestly appeal to the citizens of the North, and the friends of humanity everywhere, for aid.

Episcopal Convention of Western New York.

BUFFALO, August 17. The Episcopal Convention of the Western Diocese of New York assembled here this afternoon. Lay Delegates were reported from 54 Parishes. Among those present are Bishop Delancey and Hon. Washington Hunt. Bishop Delancey in his official report referred with regret to the apostacy of Bishop Ives, and attributed it to mental aberration, as he knew personally that Bishop Ives was insane in 1850, and that insanity was hereditary in his family. The amount raised in the Diocese for Church purposes, for the year, was $12,500.

Fugitive Slave Case.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16. A negro named George McQuerry, alias Wash, was brought to this city from Piqua yesterday, as a fugitive slave, claimed by Mr. Henry Miller, of Kentucky. The negroes of the city gathered in large numbers around the Galt House, where he was guarded, but dispersed on learning that he would have a fair trial. To-day he was brought before Judge McLean, of the U. S. Court, who, after hearing the evidence, (which, by the admission of colored men and other testimony, proved him to be a slave of Miller's) remanded him to his master.

DIED,

In this City, on Thursday night last, Dr. SIMMONS J. BAKER, in his 79th year.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, August 20. Turpentine—443 bbls. Spirits have been disposed of at $2,70 per bbl. for Yellow Dip, and $2,75 per bbl. for Virgin—yesterday the price of Yellow Dip went up 5 cents on the bbl.; 150 bbls. of Yellow and Virgin Dip, sold at $2,75 per barrel, firm at latter price. Spirits Turpentine—Some 55 barrels Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 37¾ per gal.; stock rather light at present. Timber—8 Rafts of Timber of various qualities were sold at prices ranging from $5 @ $11 per M. by measurement, and Inspection. River Lumber—One raft Wide Boards were sold at $8,25 per M. Bacon sells from 8 @ 13 according to quality; corn 68 @ 70 cents; flour $5 75 @ $6 for Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 20. Sales of Cotton at 9 @ 10 cts. Flour has sold in some instances above $5 50. Corn, sales yesterday at 75 @ 78 cts from wagons. Bacon, the supply is abundant, and sales have been made at 9¾ @ 9¾. We have to report a further decline in price of wool—sales at 22 to 23 cts. and dull. *Carolinian.*

PETERSBURG, August 20. Tobacco—We have no change to note. The market continues active for all good lots. Cotton—Sales at 11¼ cents. Corn—Small sales at 80 cents, in good demand. Wheat—Sales at 110 to 115. Flour—New City brands, $6,25 @ $6,50. Bacon—Sales shoulders 7 @ 7¼ cts.; sides 8¼ @ 8¾ cents; Va. hog round 10¼ @ 11; Hams 12¾. Lard—Western, in barrels, at 11 cents; kegs, 12 cents; Virginia, 12¼ cents. Beef—Mess beef, per bbl., $13 @ 16. Nominal. Pork—Mess Pork offering at $19. Fish—No. 3. Mackerel $8¾ and scarce; No. 1 North Carolina clipped 8,00; new Roe Herrings 4¾ per half bbl.; gross, $5; Nova Scotia, gross, $4 @ 4¾. Salt—$1,65c. for fine; G. A. $1,25. Guano—Sales making at $50. Stock light. Plaster—Petersburg fresh ground, unpacked, $6¼ per ton; packed $7½; northern $7½. Lime—Washington $1,37½ @ $1,45 c.—Thomaston $1,35 @ 1,30. *Expreer.*

NORFOLK, August 20. Bacon—Hams, 12 @ 12½c.; hog round 10 @ 11¼. Cotton—9 lb. 10 @ 11c. Corn—White, prime, 66c.; Yellow, do., wanted, receipts light, 70c.; Mixed, do., 65 @ 66c. Flaxseed—9 bushel, $1,20. Flour—Superfine, $5¼ @ 5½; fine, $4¼ @ 4¾; family, $5¾ @ 6¼. Hay—Cargo, from store, $1 @ 1¼. Meal—9 bushel, for Bolted, 80c. Naval Stores—Tar, black, $1,90 @ 2,81; Tar, bright, $1,95 @ 2¼; Pitch, none, $1¼ @ 1¾; Turpentine, $3 @ 3¾; Rosin, $1,40 @ 1¼. Oats—9 bushel, 35 @ 40c. Peas—9 bushel, black eye, sales, $1,14. Staves—W. O. Pipe, $50 @ 52; W. O. Hhd., $43; Bbl. dressed, sold, none in market, $28 @ 30; Bbl. rough, sales, $18 @ 20; Heading, scarce, $53 @ 55; R. O. Hhd., $31 @ 32. Shingles—Cypress 22 inch., $3¾ @ 4. Wheat, 80 @ 85c. Whiskey, 24¾ @ 27½. *Herald.*

PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION, NORFOLK, VA.—Dr. George L. Upshur will receive as office pupils, five or six young men who possess the prelimin

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; also HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock:—

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings of nearly all shades and prices—a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

FOR THE LADIES,

Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " " Nap,
" " " " Sol,
Brocade, and other Fancy Silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Barèges,
" " " Challys,
Plain Black Challys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barège De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English & Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, March 25, 1853 38—

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Reel Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, 1853. 93—

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853. P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, which is in all respects reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business, and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or on notes, due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

EXTRACTS AND PERFUMERY.—P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF:—Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jockey Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Helistrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Clematis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranium, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

FOR FLAVORING PIES, &c.:—Essence Lemon, Essence Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, &c.

Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strethers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Palllettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,	.....		$400
10	"	"	 485
12	"	"	 525
14	"	"	 585
15	"	"	 615
16	"	"	 650
20	"	"	 695
25	"	"	 750
30	"	"	 850
35	"	"	 900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

COAL.—300 tons Furnace, Parlor, and Smiths' Coal. Supplies constantly arriving.
HERRINGS.—60 whole bbls. and 60 half do., No. 1, Cut and Family Roe Herrings.
BACON.—Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. Choice Va. cured Bacon, hhds., Sides and Shoulders.
LIME.—1100 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime.
CEMENT.—125 Casks fresh Cement.
PLASTER.—Calcined and land Plaster.
SALT.—Sacks, fine and ground, T. Island coarse Salt.
SUGAR.—All the varieties.
PORK, Molasses, Coffee, Cotton Bagging and Rope.

For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.

August 8, 1853. 76—1m.

☞ Register copy.

NOTICE.—WAS TAKEN UP NEAR NASHVILLE, Nash County, and committed to Jail a Negro Woman, who seems to be, from her appearance, about forty-five or fifty years of age, about five feet six inches high, light color, large feet and eyebrows; has a downward look when spoken to, has three under teeth in front, and has lost an upper tooth in front. It seems to be impossible to learn from her her rightful owner, as she has named several persons as being her owner; she seems to be of weak mind, or is disposed to act as such. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay prison charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

GRAY BRIDGES, *Jailor.*

Nashville, N. C., July 9th, 1853. 71—6mw.

Office of the N. C. Rail Road Company, }
JULY 19TH, 1853. }

NOTICE.—AT THE LAST MEETING of the Board of Directors, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Stockholders, requiring the Directors so to do, the Treasurer be instructed, by public advertisement, to notify all delinquents, that interest from the date upon which the same was due will be demanded upon all monies unpaid upon and after the 1st day of October next.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Secretary and Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co.

July 29th, 1853. 968—wsw.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY; Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " * Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.

Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS.—THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm and style of HILL & NICHOLS, for the purpose of conducting the Fancy and House Furnishing Goods business, and have taken the store on Bollingbrook street, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. W. Rice & Brother.

WM. R. HILL,
DUDLEY NICHOLS.

A CARD.—The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during his connexion with other houses in this city, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

WM. R. HILL.

☞ The subscribers have just received their Fall Stock of French, English, German and American Fancy Goods, viz: Combs, Buttons, Brushes, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, Housekeeping articles, Britania and Plated Wares, Musical Instruments, &c. We respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, families and the public generally to an examination of our stock, as we are confident we can supply them on as good terms as the regular jobbing houses North. A catalogue of our stock can be had at our counter, or sent to any address free of charge. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Particular care paid to packing.

HILL & NICHOLS.

N. B. Also, sole agents of the sale of the Pekin Tea Company, a supply constantly on hand. H. & N.

NOTICE.—We have obtained the services of Mr. H. J. Williams, formerly of Charlotte Court House, Va., but recently of New York, where he has been engaged for a length of time in one of the largest fancy goods houses in that city and is perfectly acquainted with business. He will take pleasure in waiting on his friends either in person or by order. HILL & NICHOLS.

Petersburg, Va., August 8th, 1853. 76—w6w.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION AND MILLS FOR SALE.—The undersigned, intending to remove, offers for sale his residence, known as "WAKEFIELD." It is situated on the road, leading from Raleigh to Tarboro', 20 miles from the former place, 20 from Louisburg, and 11 from Rolesville, containing 1143 acres—700 of which are in original growth, heavily timbered and well watered by numbers of small streams. The place has been well known for years, as a public stand—a STORE having been kept there for the past 25 years. The improvements are of the best kind. The dwelling, built by the subscriber, is large, convenient, and of the very best materials—containing 9 good plastered rooms, and every other house needful for comfort or convenience; a large gin-house on stone pillars, screws, apple mill, large STORE-HOUSE, blacksmith shop, frame stables, carriage house, &c. Nearly all the arable land is in a fine state of improvement and yields good crops. A splendid orchard of 100 varieties of fruit, a fine garden and vineyard add to the proverbial healthfulness of the place.

THE MILLS are situated on Little River, a never-failing stream, 2 miles from Wakefield. The grist mill is a two-story building, 38 by 24, 2 pair Esopus stones for corn, and 1 pair Burrs for wheat—an excellent smut machine and bolting cloths—all propelled by heavy cast iron machinery.

The mill receives over 200 barrels corn per annum, and from 300 to 500 bushels wheat. The saw mill, being located in the midst of as fine timber as ever grew, and a constant demand for lumber, yields a fine profit.

The subscriber offers the above property for sale, because his health is such he cannot give it the attention it deserves. The terms will be perfectly satisfactory to the purchaser. So, ye, who want to make an investment where *cash* and *health* will go hand in hand, just drop in and examine the premises. A. J. FOSTER.

Wakefield, N. C., Aug. 9, 1853. 77—2m.

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at JONES' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at ANDREW BETTS' Store, Wake County, N. C.* Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. BECKWITH or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 6th of August, the Rose of Sharon Meeting House, with the lot of Land on which it is situated, said lot containing two and a half acres, lying on both sides of the Central Railroad, and within a few paces of the Depot located at Dr. B. L. Durhams's. It is a desirable situation for any person wishing to engage in the mercantile business. Terms—six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

J. C. LEWIS,
BENJ. MARCOM,
J. W. CHEEK,
CHAS. STRAYHORN, } *Trustees.*

July 9th, 1853. 72—2t.

NEW GOODS.—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:

French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

Washington City Lime.

300 BARRELS IRISH BURNT WASHington City Lime, in large barrels, and in good order, now landing from Schr. Rebecca.

Also, 400 barrels Irish Eastern Lime. For Sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., July 5, 1853.

HARRIS'S BAKERY, NORFOLK, VA.—This old and widely-known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms: *Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Ante-Dyspepsia Crackers and Wine Biscuit.*

Also, *Molasses Cakes*, suitable for country Stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.

Norfolk, April 25th, 1853. 46—9m. pd.

CANDLES.—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

SCOTCH ALE.—A FEW CASKS SOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

WEEDING HOES.—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FOR THE HAIR.—LYON'S KATHAIRON, BARry's Tricopherous and Dollard's Herbanium Extract for removing Dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigor. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

May 27, 1853.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8-10 to 24-36, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the
MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, July 21, 1853. 71—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Received this day July 21, 1853, BEEBE'S FALL STYLE OF HATS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sale at the STANDARD Office.
Raleigh, 1853.

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT
No. 24, High Street,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.

DAVID S. REID, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. SAUNDERS, Raleigh, "
S. H. ROGERS, " "
Maj. C. L. HINTON, " "
PERRIN BUSBEE, " "
RICH'D I. WYNNE, Hyde county, "
YARBOROUGH & STROTHER, Louisburg, "
R. M. HYMAN, Warrenton, "
R. NICHOLS, Hillsborough, "
BLAND & DUNN, Greensborough, "
Col. ANDREW JOYNER, Halifax, "
J. F. SIMMONS, Weldon, "
ALEX. MCRAE, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
JNO. W. PUGH, Gaston, N. C.
DAVID MCDANIEL, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. WESTON, " "
HENRY MORDECAI, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. WHITAKER & SON, Enfield, "
A. W. VENABLE, Granville, "
D. E. YOUNG, Henderson, "
W. H. WESTON, Gaston, "

July 18th, 1853. 71—3m.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND; *in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.*—This book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions: it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Office at No. 10, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

All packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
H. D. TURNER,
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
J. BROWN
J. M. TOWLES, and } Merchants, Raleigh.
JOHN PRIMROSE,

May 9th, 1853. 50—1y.

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Brusselle do.
Maltise do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " " &c., &c.

Received this day by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

July 21, 1853. 71—

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.

J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.

Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

FAMILY GROCERY.—25 bbls. LOAF, CRUSHED, CLARIFIED AND BROWN SUGARS,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Superior Green Tea, also Black Tea.

For sale by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

PELETIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

February 22d, 1853. 26—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 26—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. MCCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, *(F. S.)*	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,*	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	*(A Whig,)*	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
		WISCONSIN.	
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay of every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; o survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year 1833	3,856,227,56 acres	4,972,284,84 dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71 "	6,099,981.04 "
" 1835	12,564,478,85 "	15,999,804,11 "
" 1836	20,074,870,92 "	25,167,833,06 "
" 1837	5,601,103,12 "	7,007,523,04 "
" 1838	3,414,907,42 "	4,305,564,64 "
" 1839	4,976,382,87 "	6,464,556,79 "
" 1840	2,236,889,74 "	2,789,637,53 "
" 1841	1,164,796,11 "	1,463,364,06 "
" 1842	1,129,217,58 "	1,417,972,06 "
" 1843	1,605,264,06 "	2,016,044,30 "
" 1844	1,754,763,18 "	2,207,678,04 "
" 1845	1,843,527,05 "	2,470,303,17 "
" 1846	2,263,730,81 "	2,904,637,27 "
" 1847	2,521,305,59 "	3,296,404,08 "
" 1848	1,887,553,04 "	2,621,615,26 "
" 1849	1,329,902,77 "	1,756,890,42 "
" 1850	1,846,847,49 "	2,370,947,45 "
Total,	74,729,986,82	95,433,040,16

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	*E. Fairbanks,*	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22